SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 29, 1880, was: Total for the week.

Mr. Tilden.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN fills several columns of to-day's Sun.

After reading this truthful and attractive sketch of his life, many people will be inclined to think that he would fill the office of President equally well.

A majority of the voters were of that opinion four years ago, and Mr. TILDEN was legally chosen, but was defrauded of the office through a Republican and Secession conspiracy.

Mr. Tilden has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, and at present his sympathies are believed to be about equally divided between the Sage of Greystone and the Sage of Gramercy Park.

The following is the resolution adopted by the United States House of Representatives touching the election of Mr. TILDEN to the office of President of the United States:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United Some of America, That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that SAMURL J. TILDEN of the State of New York received 198 electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were east and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualitied as such an elector, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he east his vote as aforesaid; and that said Sawers J. Tilben having thus reerized the rates of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid. he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that THOMAS A. HENDRICKS having received the same number of the electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said THOUR for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that the said Thomas A. HENDRICES of the State of Indiand was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1877.

The Evils of Absenteeism in Ireland. Scarcely anything connected with the Irish land system has provoked louder complaint than the refusal of landlords to reside on their estates, and to fulfil any of the social and economical duties which are thought to be incident to ownership, What is the extent of this grievance at the present time, and how does it operate to the njury of the Irish people?

In the last century many attempts were made in the Irish Parliament to check absenteelsm, but the consequences of the practice were by no means adequately measured. So far as the abortive debates on the subject were concerned, it might be supposed that the grievance was exclusively a fiscal one. It was said that the burden of the cost of government fell wholly on the residents in Ireland, whereas non-resident landlords ought to sustain their share. Of course this objection was well taken, but it fell to the ground after the union in 1801, since when the expense of Irish administration has been met out of imperial funds.

Far more flagrant and far-reaching are the economical, social, and political mischiefs of habitual non-residence. Notwithstanding the assertions of some influential writers. it seems clear that a given district suffers loss when no portion of the land owners' income is spent in the neighborhood on articles of consumption, or in giving employment to the people. It may be true that if all the absentees were to dwell continuously on their property, a permanent rise of wages would not result: but it is clear that their presence would create a demand for many kinds of skilled labor, which are of the highest benefit to a community, as affording outlets of escape from rude and exhausting manual toll. Nor does there seem to be any doubt, in view of the mass of evidence collected by several commissions, that the cultivation of the land is relatively backward and unfruitful on the estates of absentees. But at this day it scarcely requires argument to convince any one that absenteeism, in its economic aspect, whether we look to its effect on the tenant farmers, the laborers, or the local trades people, is productive of grave damage to the Irish population,

which the law not unreasonably may be

asked to redress. To the rankling sense of injustice caused by the knowledge that, in the case of many estates, every penny screwed out of the soil is spent elsewhere, must be added the total want of sympathy or mutual understanding between tenants and a landlord whom they have never seen. Such a relation offers actually less hope of conciliation and compromise than the caste system of India, for the low caste Hindoos are at least acquainted with the ideas and manners, the motives and wishes of the Brahmin. It is from the complete absence of reciprocal knowledge. prolonged through generations, that we may trace, in many districts, the unconquerable mistrust with which the Irish tenant regards his landlord. Of course, the political outcome of such sentiments could not be other than it is. It is no less true to-day than it was in 1797, when the fact was pointed out in the Irish House of Commons, that all the disturbances which have discredited the good name and checked the material growth of Ireland, have been found to commence on the properties of absentees, who, if resident, might have removed some of the causes of discontent. And it was an Under Secretary for Ireland who put forth the declaration which has since been made the text of so many vehement harangues. He started with the premise that property is merely a social privilege, created by law for the benefit of the public, involving duties as well as rights, and it was to the neglect, he said, of those duties in times past that we ought fairly to ascribe that diseased state of Irish society in which such crimes as murder and

As regards the extent of the harm done by absenteeism, there is reason to believe that this has considerably decreased in the course of a century. When ARTHUR YOUNG printed a list of absentees in 1780, he computed their aggregate rental at about oneseventh of all the rents collected in Ireland. Seventeen years later the estates possessed by absentee landlords were variously estimated in the Irish House of Commons at

agrarian outrage take their rise.

country. As might have been expected, the abolition of the Irish Parliament aggravated the tendency to absenteelsm, but its effects were corrected in a certain degree by imperial legislation. We refer to such measures as the Poor law and the partial introduction of a public system of education, whereby the State assumed a portion of the duties which the land owners repudiated.

Moreover, among the large transfers of land under the Encumbered Estates act, the properties of many absentees were sold. It we need not say, one of the capital aims of the Parnell party to apply this method of relief in a far more trenchant and sweeping way. Mr. PARNELL has found plenty of precedents for his scheme of confiscation It appears that in the reign of RICHARD II an act was passed forfeiting two-thirds of the profits from the estates of all absentees, that under HENRY VIII. a penalty of total forfeiture was inflicted upon several absen-tee land owners, and that JAMES I., while projecting the settlement of Ulster, imposed the most stringent conditions on the col-

onists as to residence It may be said that Irish landlords cannot be blamed for disliking to live on their estates, where they are not infrequently threatened with assassination. The truth is, however, that these threats are much more likely to be made against the agent of an absentee than against a resident owner. Those parts of Ireland at the present day which are most peaceful are just those districts where the proprietors have been longest and most constantly resident. and have performed with something like fidelity the duties of their position.

The Preachers Must Make Common

Cause. The ministers will probably find preachng to-day a less uncomfortable task than they expected it to be during the midsummer heat of last week. The congregations, too, will have less excuse for staying at home than seemed probable a few days since. Yet if the day proves fair the seaside resorts in the neighborhood of the town will draw more people from the city than the churches will contain.

This is a time when the clergy are losing their hold on many men who were brought up to reverence their authority and respect their opinions. If these men go to church they listen to the sermons critically, in a spirit of rebellion against the doctrines they hear preached and the theological theories whose truth the pulpit assumes. They are not in a teachable temper of mind, and the prevalence of this disposition toward the preaching of the Gospel cannot fail to have disheartening effect on the pulpit.

As the Rev. Mr. ADAMS, a Congregational minister at Rochester, said two Sundays ago, "Skepticism is crushing the Church." He acknowledged that the Church is declining, and called the Methodist Bishop SIMPon's late denial that it was hard pressed by its enemies nothing more than a sort of whistling to keep up courage.

The Rev. Mr. ADAMS's notion is that the Church is to blame for preaching a false doctrine about the future condition of the race. That, he thinks, is at the bottom of the present trouble. Men will not accept the doctrine of hell, which he calls a devilish doctrine, and they grow hostile to the whole

theological system of which it is a pillar. But to-day the Rev. Dr. PULLMAN, in the Universalist Church of Our Saviour, will try to make odious in the eyes of his congregation, who do not believe in hell, "The INGER-SOLL Estimate of Life." The Universalists for many years, and until very recently have been especially objectionable to the churches which call themselves evangelical. They have been looked upon by the Crinodox as the very worst enemies of the Gospel, not ecause they reject the doctrine of the Trinity, but because they refuse to believe n eternal damnation.

The Universalists believe in the Inspiration of the Scriptures, in the necessity for regeneration, in salvation through CHRIST, whom they worship as the divinely appointed Saviour of men, and in the resurrection of the dead. But as they reject hell. they are outlawed by the orthodox churches, which ask, "Why do men need a Church when they are bound to be saved anyway?"

And now a Congregational minister declares that the Church is being crushed under the weight of skepticism because it falsely teaches the very doctrine the Universalists oppose! And a Universalist preacher comes to the defence of Christianity against the extreme skepticism the orthodox preacher says is kept alive by the revolting doctrine of hell!

This is a very important and interesting subject for the preachers to consider; and they may well meditate also upon the necessity of uniting in one solid army the whole force of revealed Christianity in the effort to withstand the attack of its enemies. The skepticism of to-day menaces no particular Church, but is threatening the security of all the modern styles of religion.

Yet, at the moment when the assault of its opponents is the most determined, many leading orthodox theologians are retreating from a position the Church has always stoutly held as essential to its existence!

He Thinks he has About Exhausted Mathematics.

A young man in a Southern village puts to us some questions which are worth answering at length. In the small community in which he lives his talents and acquirements are so exceptional as to seem quite wonderful to him and his neighbors, and therefore he wishes to display them in a larger field. If he got his schooling at the institute in the hamlet from which he writes, he may mates, and by his teachers even. His letter, which reads as follows, certainly indicates

that he has an aptitude for mathematics: Sin: Being a subscriber of Tun Scn. I concluded to askyou some personal questions, hoping they will be duly considered and answered. I have mastered math ematics, and I desire to know the best way of making this knowledge profitable to me. My pecumary circum stances are very limited, therefore I have not much chance of finding something profitable of the kind. 1 have been frequently advised to set my mark for Professor of Mathematics in some college; but I am not posse said of enough dignity for that position. Besides, with my limited means and humble station, it would require great effort and long time to reach that position. To conince you whether or not my talent for mathematics is orth attention, I will make the following remarks: I have had no assistance since I left arithme by leisure time and the use of borrowed books. I have nastered every example in the course of mathematics,

from the simplest in elementary algebra to the most difficult problem in differential and integral calculus. I have never met with the man who could compete with me in philosophy and mathematics. Yet when I read of the achievements of many men. I am not in-clined to think I am ahead of all. I hope you can tell me f some positions, and how I may obtain them. If I could obtain a position, I have many friends who

would aid me with money, but unless I could do that I shall not expect any assistance. I find no one who appreciates mathematical or mechanical talents, unless they be these who cannot assist me. If I should endeavor to make myself an angineer to run a steam engine by rail or water, how much time, and money, and practice would it require, after informing myself as well as ! could by the aid of books! Yours truly

JOHN W. CRILDRESS. It is not surprising that a young man who has mastered some of the more difficult problems of mathematics under the adverse | Christian faith or Christian practice, and

remarkable person. But an individual with a turn for mathematical science, when once he has been well grounded in the elementary principles of it, may pass from mixed to pure mathematics without the aid of a teacher and without extraordinary intellectual abilities. Moreover, the mathematical mind, the purely logical mind, is not necessarily of the highest or even of a very high order in the intellectual scale. Having worked out unaided the knowledge he possesses, a man so situated is very apt to overestimate the value of the acquirement and to regard it as much more rare than it really is. But, in fact, though they may have got their knowledge in less difficult ways, there are hundreds and thousands of young men who understand the differential and integral calculus from top to bottom. Engineers are using the calculus daily, and as a matter of course.

If our Southern friend has never met with the man who could compete with him in mathematics he probably has never encountered Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE of Harvard College, for instance, and never has taken part with him in a tussle over quaternions He must also have missed the acquaintance of Prof. SYLVESTER of Johns Hopkins University, who might puzzle him with determinants, variants, co-variants, quarties, and quinties; and we dare say his mathe matical knowledge would seem to him small and cheap when Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB of the National Observatory put it to the test with the Fourth Dimension. Even if he has mastered the calculus, and can beat all the village mathematicians out of sight, he is right in doubting whether he is ahead of everybody. In truth, he is only a beginner in pure or speculative mathematics

But he has gone far enough for all prac tical purposes, perhaps further than it was worth while for him to go if his object was to acquire what would be profitable to him in making a living. His knowledge is not so remarkable as to make him sought for as a college professor; and though he may have an aptitude for mathematics, that is no sign that he has an antitude for teach. ing. If he can teach, a place in the institute near his residence would seem to be the one for him to try for. When a man has a thorough knowledge of a science, he is then fitted to give instruction in its elements.

If he doesn't teach it, he can only use his mathematical science as a tool. That is its purpose. But mathematical knowledge will be of little use to him in running a steam engine either on the water or on the land. The engineers of locomotives and steam ships have to learn their trade by actual practice, and neither algebra nor the calculus, quaternions nor determinants, are requisite for them. On railroads the engineers are drawn from the firemen of experience, and on steamships the men who actually run the engines are those who have long been blackened by the soot of the engine room, and who are familiar with its oil and cotton waste.

If our friend wishes to become the sort of engineer of which he speaks, he will be obliged to first go to work in a very humble capacity on a railroad or steamship, and preliminary study of books will help him but little in getting a place. As he proceeds however, a thorough knowledge of steam machinery and its principles, combined with practical experience in the handling of it, and a sober and industrious disposition and a sound judgment, will insure his advancement in the calling.

Has Beecher Repented ? A Brooklyn correspondent writes to us as follows regarding BEECHER:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser | I notice your rathe severe strictures on Mr. BERCHER in THE SUN.
write to ask if you do not believe in repentance. Suppo that your belief in Mr. BEECHER's former guiltiness is we founded and true, is there not good evidence that he has repented of his sin and found that peace of mind that fol-lows true repentance! See how vigorously he denounces lapses from virtue. See how steadily and unflinching! he stands forth week by week in his pulgit, strong, manly er unnerved, preaching the doctrine of purity and

Do you think that because a man ains once he de serves perpetual condemnation for the rest of his life. even after repentance? Is there no middle ground between innocence and condemnation? No one seems to have thought of this. No one seems to have entertained the idea that he might have sinned, and afterward repented, just as David did, you know. David wasn't much worse than Berches, and Breches isn't so bad as some other Brooklynites who rank high in society's estimation, and who even assume the rôle of public educators, and would fain set up a new code of morals, and who show no signs of repentance whatever, but put on a bold and brazen front, and carry their heads as high as though they were imbued with the stern and virtuous crinciples of the old Puritan Covenanters.

Brooklyn. Talwage need not have retracted a word he said. If he had only extended his denunciatory accusation and given it a more sweeping application, he would have been nearer the mark. No, no, Parson Breches has repented, you may be sure of that. He has repented, he has repented, he has repented, he has repented, he has pented, he has repented! HARRY MYRTLE.

How can BEECHER have repented when he still declares that he has done nothing to repent of? In his own heart, undoubtedly, he mourns over the folly of the licentiousness whose discovery has destroyed his influence and blasted his reputation. He must see now that he played the part of a fool as well as hypocrite. But he has not had the courage and the conscience to confess his own wickedness, though he preaches repentance to other people.

And what does Christian repentance mean? It means, as Beecher knows very well, and as he preaches every Sunday, not only sorrow for sins past, but also the turning into a new and contrary life. It involves confession, the undoing, so far as possible, of the wrong committed, and amendment.

But what has BEECHER done? He has tried to fasten perjury on his accusers, and to ruin them in public estimation by charges have been regarded as a prodigy by his of conspiracy. He has sworn that he was guiltless; and when at last his victim could no longer bear the burden of a false denial and made full confession, he kept stience, and allowed his friends to make her out a liar, who had been won over by his enemies, or a crazy woman unworthy of credence.

Oh, no! So far from having repented, BEECHER is all the time adding to his offences. If he preaches the doctrine of purity and guiltlessness, it is to bolster up his lies and his perjury. How can a man talk in that way who is morally rotten? thoughtless people will ask; and that is what BEECHER is trying to make them do. If he vigorously denounces lapses from virtue, it is to lead people to think that his horror of them is so great it would not be reasonable to suppose that he himself is without virtue. It is the old story. The actual thief may be the first and loudest in raising the hue and ery.

Therefore BEECHER is really making of himself a monster of iniquity rather than a penitent to be pitied and pardoned. He can't be classed with David, or with any other man who repented of sins. To find his parallel you must hunt elsewhere.

How, then, can BEECHER, with future retribution before him, continue in his present course of hypocrisy? How can he go on preaching the Gospel that condemns him? The only reasonable answer is that he has no actual belief in either heaven or hell, mated in the Irish House of Commons at circumstances our correspondent relates between a sixth and a fourth of the whole should imagine himself a very superior and complete disaster in this life he will leave to a sixth and a fourth of the whole should imagine himself a very superior and complete disaster in this life he will leave

the next to take care of itself. The truth is, he is a very cowardly man, without any real convictions, and with no strong belief,

and no active moral principle. We agree with our correspondent that there is much moral rottenness in Brooklyn. How it could be otherwise with BEECHER preaching every Sunday and remaining as the religious guide for so many people, it is hard to see. BEECHER seems to understand the community pretty thoroughly.

A Fortunate Misfortune.

The morning train from Patchogue to Hunter's Point on the Long Island South Side Railroad, yesterday, was thrown from the rails east of Babylon by some horses that were grazing on the track. No person was hurt.

We call this a fortunate misfortune. It was a misfortune to the passengers to be detained two hours. It was fortunate, without any loss of life, to have public attention so early in the season called to the great danger incurred by all travellers over the South Side Road from the practice of animals being constantly turned loose where there is nothing to prevent them from getting on the track.

Some efficient check should be put to this custom at once.

Deacon RICHARD SMITH will see and hear such to grieve him during his stay in Chicago. Many unrighteous men are congregated there. and, what with the heat of the weather and the heat of the argument, their language will often be of a kind to shock Deacon RICHARD SMITH'S ears. This very day, too, will probably afford spectacles of Sabbath breaking in that sinful ity that will sadden his heart. But Deacon RICHARD SMITH Will return to Cincinnati the same truly good man that he was when he left it.

The difficulty with the Chimehueva Indians, which caused a cry that the tribe was on the war-path, turns out, according to the Arizona Miner, to be as follows:

ona Miner, to be as follows:

"It seems from affidavits taken by Col. La Mort that a san by the name of Powers Lain was living with an Inlian woman at Cattoway's, on the Colerado River, opposite Bill Williams Fors, that a drunken Chimchuseva indian commenced to play with one of Laine's children, indian commenced to the door and objected, and of the smelling distribution of the door and objected. An other many when Laine should be the door and objected. The limit is the smelling distribution of the door the door will be deaded to the door and objected. Laine then respected, should be the indian, killing him dead. Another Indian continue to the one killed, then drew a knife and perceed allower to the one killed, then drew a knife and perceed allower to the one killed, then drew a knife and perceed allower to the heart in retallation for the mardee committed by Laine. A Mr. War, it appears, was present, and made its secare in one direction from the look what they wanted from the house, and burned it with its contents."

This account is certainly not overdrawn in he Indians' favor, for the Miner hopes that Gen. Will.cox will "nip this Indian matter in the bud, and put a stop to Indian deviltry." Yet on the face of the story the wrong was on the side of the whites. When it is added that CAL-Lowar had been ditching the region and spoiling the lands of the Indians, without their consent, as Gen. McDowell's despatches show, it is clear enough that the red men had provecation. But a Chimehueva war, with such at origin, would well accord with the other Indian wars of the past three years.

In Germany, the electric light has been mployed for lighting up the ground lying in front of a besieged fortress, for the illumina tion of ships at sea, and notably for carrying on work under water. A transparent bell with an electric lamp has been immersed to a depth of sixty metres, while a magnetic electrical machine placed at a distance of 100 metres has been able to maintain a strong, unbroken current, so that a brilliant light was continued for long time. Experiments are now going on for the purpose of testing definitely how far this kind of light can be usefully employed in marine warfare, and especially as a defence against torpedo attacks.

When Second Adventist FREEMAN of Po casset, after much brooding over the Bible story of Abraham and Isaac, Isacied that he had been similarly commanded by Gop to sacrifice his own little daughter, and proceeded to put her to death accordingly, the orthodox religious weeklies insisted that there was no parallelism between the two cases. Abraham, they said, was an example of piety, obedience, and faith, but FREEMAN was an ignorant fanation or lunatic-perhaps both.

The Rev. Dr. MINER BAYMOND, Professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute, is more logical than he religious weeklies, and he has the courage of his logic. On the principles which he lays down in the third volume of his "Systematic Theology." FREEMAN would have been guilty of leving what he did believe he had not killed his child. The eminent systematic theologian of the Northwest supposes the case of a Hindoo mother who, believing that it is her duty to GoD to throw her baby to the crocodiles of the Ganges, yet listens to the voice of maternal affection and turns away from the bank without accomplishing the sacrifice. Is she guilty of a sin? Yes, says the Rev. Dr. MINER RAYMOND: we must say this, or we must say that ABRA-HAM was in heart guilty of murder when he bedience to what he believed to be a command

We dare say some of the other systematic theologians will fall foul of their Methodist brother for his frankness. But he is very well able to take care of himself. Once upon a time. s the Daily Christian Advocate recalls, some of his brethren smelt heresy in his public teaching that it is inconceivable Gop should force upon any of his creatures any kind of immortal existence that is not better than non-existence. What was this but Universalism, they asked, a practical elimination of hell from Methodist heology? The Professor walked into Conference, faced the disquieted brethren, and calmiy said: " My theory is not to be taken as setting forth a tolerable hell, but a tolerable Gop, There was no prosecution for heresy.

The St. Regis trout will have a rest to-day. The Hon. W. A. WHEELER does not go a fishing on Sunday. His conscience will not permit him to become a Sabbath breaker even to the mild extent of looking over his flies and tackle. Yet he had no scruples of conscience, so far as is known, about taking an office to which he knew the people had elected another man, and has drawn the salary regularly for over three years. This illustrates the truth that some consciences operate in a peculiar manner.

David Davis of Illinois. From the Chienge Tribune

David Davis is in a position to attract a large ollowing in the event of any notable defection from other or both of the regular parties. Personally he is a nan of clean record and fair ability. He is rich, and yet Granger. He is with the people in their opposition to proprate monopolies, and yet the capital of the country would not be alraid to intrust the Executive power and influence in the hands of a man personally so conservalive, and having large interests of his own at stake. The notion that David Davis may run as an independent candidate is by no means unreasonable or far-fetched in case Grant and Tilden be the regular party candidates.

Words of Wisdom. From the Loudeville Courier Journa

We urge now upon all Democrats the necesity for harmonious action, a necessity that involves omething higher even than party success. The South at least cannot afford at this time to do anything to ment divisions in the party.

Blaine the Lesser Evil. From the Beaton Herstid.

As between Grant and Blaine, the candidacy of the latter is the less to be deplored. Grant represents a system, and we know what his administration was before-a festival of bummers.

Civilization Advancing.

From the Hartford Times. There will not be many more hangings in

We are glad to learn that the Trustees and the Park Commissioners have decided to open the Metro-politan Museum of Art to the people on Decoration Day. From 10 o'clock in the morning until do'clock in the afternoon admission will be free. In the evening, when the insecun will be fully lighted up for the first time, the WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The present calm in English politics may be looked upon as a precursor of trouble ahead. Mr. Goschen's mission to Turkey is not likely to be a successful one, and may be seized upon by Russia as a pretext for reopening the East ern question. The situation in Afghanistan is not improving, and the gradual withdrawal of the troops may encourage the Afghans to renew the contest. Sir Bartle Frere, who is sponsible for the Zulu war, and against whom Mr. Gladstone's party, when out of office, were so vehement, is not to be removed from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. These straws show the way the wind is blowing, and the British elector is beginning to see that Mr Gladstone in office and Mr. Gladstone to opposition are two very different persons. The appreciation of this fact was shown by the refusal of the voters of the city of Oxford to reelect Mr. Gladstone's chief lawyer. That member of Parliament recently elected should ose his seat on being appointed a member the Government and have to be elected over again seems an absurdity; but the custom date from the year 1398, though no absolute law was made about it till nearly three hundred years later. The law then made was altered in 1707 and is practically in force to this day. When a member accepts an office of profit under the Crown, his seat in the House of Commons becomes vacant. Naval and military officers were specially excepted from this rule. The object of the enactment was to prevent the Crown bribing any member by appointing him to s paid post, since in the case of a dispute between the Crown and the people the former might otherwise have carried its point by giving th latter's representatives fat offices. It is an unusual thing nowadays to oppose the reflection of those who have been appointed members of the Government, and the case of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt is a wholly exceptional one, he having made himself particularly obnoxious by his electioneering speeches. A new seat has, how-ever, been found for him at Derby. He is indebted for it to the resignation of Mr. Plimsoll

the sailor's friend. The usual jokes are cracked on the subject of the Queen's latest drawing room. While the discomforts of the people presented are jocosely treated it is also suggested that her Majest does not have a very good time of it at these ceremonials. The presentations are made at the rate of about twenty an hour, and as there are several hundred applicants for the hono of bowing or kissing hands, it is evident that the Queen can receive only a portion of the company. When she is tired out she shuts down on the whole affair and goes to dinner, and those who have not been lucky enough to reach the presence of royalty are informed that they may consider themselves a having been presented. It is hinted that thes disappointed ones adjourn to Mme. Tusseaud's in Baker street and there pay their devoirs to an excellent wax representation of their sov ereign.

Were it not for the gay costumes, the whole ceremony might be mistaken for a first-class funeral, though now and then some ridiculous contretemps occurs. Not long ago, while a lady was making the elaborate curtsey prescribed by etiquette, an ominous sound was heard; portion of her toilet had given way, and, had i not been for the timely arrival of some of the royal household, with what was said to be a shawl but looked suspiciously like a tablecloth it is believed that before the sufferer succeeded in reaching the door she would have been reduced to the covering worn by our first mother in Eden. Then again a newly fledged cavalry officer, not yet accustomed to his sword, succeeded in getting that more ornamental than useful appendage between his legs, and stumbled against a distinguished foreign ambassador, sticking his spur sharply into the calf of the representative of foreign

royalty. The London season is regulated by the sit ting of Parliament, which ordinarily last from early in February to the first week in August. This year the beginning was later than usual, by reason of the general election. The routine of fashionable amusements have lately undergone marked changes. Rotten Row was formerly crowded in the afternoons; nov few people are to be found there after 2 o'clock This is probably owing to the hard times, and the necessity which all but the wealthiest find themselves under of giving up expensive dinner parties and balls and restricting them selves to the cheap afternoon muffin worry, as the fashionable kettledrum is termed. This unsatisfactory form of entertainment has given birth to the aggravating innovation of engaging professional reciters, who torture the audience with their futile attempts to amuse. Tableaux vivants in aid of some charity are the rage, and idiots who think they have some physical qualifications for representing heroes or heroines of history or fiction may be seen posing in uncomfortable attitudes at houses which wer once attractive for the excellence of their

cuising or the brilliance of their hope Another form of dissipation at this time of the year in England is Exeter Hall, where the meetings of the religious societies, generally known as "May meetings." are held. Here congregate the country parsons with their large families, and a strong contingent of elderly maidens of low church proclivities, to listen to the great clerical guns of the season. Here, too, throng the colonial bishops and the sturdy missionaries to recount the hardships they have undergone in spreading the gospe among the heathen, and to gather in coin with which to continue the good work. It goes with out saying that the quantity and quality of platitudinous gush served out on these occa sions are appalling; but the old ladies like clerical oratory as they do their tea-very weak. With the growth of education, however the tone of these parsons is improving, and the old sectarian intolerance disappearing. Very recently Cardinal Manning, Canon Ellison, and Dr. Morley Punshon appeared on the same platform at a temperance meeting, and

no angry glan los were exchanged. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who has had the good fortune to win both the Chester Cup and the Epsom Gold Cup, and who owns more racehorses than almost any member of the Jockey Club, has been blackballed by that exclusive body. He was proposed by Lord Rosebery and seconded by Lord Falmouth. It was at first hard to assign a reason for the action of the club, but it has leaked out that the rejection of Mr. Rotnschild was meant as a slight to his proposer, Lord Rosebery, because of the latter's devotion to Mr. Gladstone's interests during the election. It is rumored that there may be a row in the club in consequence. It is not likely, however, to lead to any practical results, further than the withdrawal of Lord Rosebery's name from the books, which, perhaps, is what the blackballers wish for.

Mr. Mapleson's London season will be a short one. He promises to produce "La Forza del Destino," Boito's "Mephistophole," and a hitherto unperformed opera, "Binuegato," by Baron d'Orczy. The two former are likely to be actually produced, as "La Forza" was fully rehearsed here, while the "Mephisto" is promised us for next season, so Mapleson may as well rehearse it and put it on the stage in London first. Our friend Arditi is to take Sir Michael Costa's place as conductor of Her Majesty's Opera. Among the artists engaged are Nilsson, Gerster, Marimon, Minnie Hauk, Van Zandt, and Trebelli, Mr. Maas, who was such a favorite here in concert not long ago, is engaged as one of the new tenors.

The famous M. Pasteur has, it is believed, discovered a method by which every disease of an epidemic character can be brought as fully under control as small-pox now is. He has succeeded in rendering fowls cholera proof by inoculating them with the cholera virus in a diluted form, and though the experiment has not yet been made upon the human constitution, there is every reason to hope that it will prove a success. Pasteur's theory is a very ingenious one. He traces these diseases to a Pasteur's theory is a very microscopic parasite which he calls "microbes," In the evening, when Of this parasite he says:

It finds in the body of the animal certain substances which it exhausts or destroys either by working them up for its own nourishment and increase, or by containing them with oxygen, which it berrows from the blood. If

therefore, these microbes be admitted in sufficient insta ments gradually to depasture the feeding grounds, es succeeding batch finds less and less to feed on, until last there is absolutely none of their natural food left at-and the body may then be crewided with any number parasites at will with a certainty of security, massucch the microbes die of hunger as soon as they are int

The Comtesse de Mercy has revived in France a once fashionable entertainment, the 'fête villageoise." There still stands at Rambouillet a marble dairy where Marie Antoinett delighted in milking goats and making cheese with her own royal hands. The village costumes of France sre not wanting in originality. The vast bonnet of Normandy, the silk headdress of Alsace looking like a huge black butterfly, the costume of Brittainy with its embroidered jacket and broad-brimmed hat, and many other varieties met together at this fête One of the rules was that the guests should speak patols, and use the fuloiement common among French peasants. This innovatio upon the beaten track of Parisian gayety is borrowed from Vienna, where Count Beust and Princess Metternich set it in vogue. Austria is particularly rich in rural costumes of various

Austria has also just produced a very interest ing book, which will be widely read in all parts of the world—the "Memoirs of Kossuth." Old readers remember his immense popularity in this country during his visit in 1852. He met with the same success in Paris and London having been able, notwithstanding his defeat and fall, to retain his renown for heroism and

devotion to his country. The renewal of the great Parisian scanda known as the "Affaire Santerre" has resulted in the confirmation of the first judgment against Mme. Santerre, but with some slight modifications in respect to several of the most odious of the charges brought against her by her husband. Singularly enough, most of the writers on the French press express sympathy with Mme. Santerre. The publicity given to this long legal inquiry into a most immoral episode of Parisian life will probably lead to another edition of Daudet's "Les Rois en Exil," as in that novel the author has employed one of th incidents brought out on the trial.

M. Carvalho, the manager of the Opera Comique, has given rise to a tremendous outcry by his application to the Ministre des Beaux Arts for permission to close the theatres during the summer. The tradesmen and shopkeepers of the quarter have submitted an energeti protest to the Minister, as have also the unfortunate actors, musicians, and corps de ballet M. Carvalho receives from the Government a subsidy of 300,000 francs, and has no rent to pay, as the theatre belongs to the Government The protesters, who pay taxes, think they have just cause of complaint. Still the closing will probably be permitted with modifications, and there will be one place of amusement the less for American visitors to Paris to patronize. The Gaicté was closed on the 12th, the performance of the evening before having been given without an orchestra, as the musicians had struck for their pay. The manager, Mr. Bival de Rouville, had decamped with all the money.

Franconi is making a great success with his Cirque d'Eté, and, as was the case under the empire at the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, all the rank and fashion of Paris fill the house on Saturday nights.

Two new pieces have been produced-a three act comedy by MM. Monselet and Lamonnier which has had no success, being dull and indecent, and " Madeleine," a drama in five acts, by Anicet Bourgeois and Albert. This is said to be full of interest and very well acted.

The chief topic of the theatrical gossip is the departure of Sarah Bernhardt, with some of the artists of the Theatre Français and other theatres, for London, where they were to appear on the 24th in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Mile. Bernhardt intends to endeavor to retrieve her failure in the "Aventurière," in the country where she made such a furor last year.

The death of M. Edouard Fournier, at the age of 61 years, removes from literary circles a clever dramatist and a most prolific writer His funeral was followed by all the talent of Paris in art, literature, and the drama, and four iscourses were pronounced over his grave. He was for years an editor of the Patrie.

Carl August Krebs, the well-known composes of songs and operettas, died in Dresden on the tants. Now there are nearly 90,000. Then there was 24th. Herr Krebs was the father of Mile Maria Krees, who for many years has been one of the leading lady planists of the world.

It seems to be almost certain that a supplenentary Congress for further discussion of the Eastern question will shortly meet at Berlin. Prince Bismarck is said to have positively re fused to act again as Chairman, and Prince Hohenlohe, late German Ambassador in Paris, will in all probability be elected to that position. The recall of Prince Hohenlohe from Paris where he had represented Germany since Count Arnim's dismissal, seems to have far more important bearings than was at first supposed. If it is not likely to change the existing relations between France and Germany, it will affect another matter of equal importance, namely, Germany's position toward Russia. The Russo-German alliance has for the last fifty years been rather a matter of persons friendly feeling than a political necessity based upon mutual interests. It is known that the warmest friendship exists between the two Emperors, and also that Prince Gortchakoff has always been greatly attached to Bismarck. The Russian Chancellor has retired from public life, and a great portion of the management of foreign affairs at Berlin has fallen into Prince Hohenlohe's hands, who is a South German a man of very liberal views, and consequently no great lover of Russian autocratic ideas. Important changes in the existing relations

between the two empires are likely to follow. Count Victor Zichy died on Friday from ounds received in his duel with Count Stephen Karolyi. Count Zichy was Under Secretary of tate in the Tisza Ministry. The quarrel arose from accusations madelagainst him about cer tain crooked dealings with a Pesth banker in the secret disposal of Government bonds.

Baron Heinrich von Gagern died on Tuesday n Darmstadt at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Von Gagern was, at one time, near playing a great part in the politics of the Fatherland. In the revolution of 1848 he was the centre of the National Liberal party, and was elected first President of the German Parliament. He very much resembled in his political views the poet Lamartine, who attempted statesmanship at the same time; but he was not made of the stuff to fight men like Manteuffel, Bismarck, Roon, and the others who then appeared for the first time in the political arena. He retired in 1851 from active political life, and very little has been heard of him since.

A Mirage in the Lower Bay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Coming up om Rockaway through the lower bay last Tuesday from Rockaway through the lower bay last Tuesday on the steamer Americas, I saw a curious phenomenon. The air was very hazy and the bay seemed to be surrounded by high lands. Two or three vessels off toward Sandy Hook appeared to be sailing on the water with inverted images of themselves directly over them; others had their inverted images under them. One ship had a houl as high as her maintnast, an occan steamer had its masts and smokestack cut of close to the deck, and a tug with its inverted image over it presented the appearance of a house.

I know that these appearances were not the fault of my eyes or my brain, because a friend with me noticed the same obseromena, and I think some others on the leat saw them also.

BROOSLYS, May 27.

Col. Ingersoll and Preacher Hageman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The challenging of Robert Ingersoft by the Rev. S. M. Hageman, the young Brooklyn preacher, has excited a great deal of in young Brooklyn preacher, has a sciled a great deal of in-terest in this city. It is necessary fit that a man like Mr. Hageman should most layers it, because he does not be-sent the brook basis, as is independent minister, stands on the brook basis, as is independent minister, stands and I ginzantee there is not a fit these two men most, and I ginzantee there is not a first in the whole ring of New York that will had the minist in the wing to pay \$25 for a set to hear such a sharkaston there would be \$3,000 apores in it is forcessal and Hage-man, to say nothing of the good that night be done.

A Good Day's Fishing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps it TO THE EDITOR OF ARE SUNS readers to know the festing is first-rate just new down in the lower bay. A party of the on Thursday causist and brought home 450 sounds around weight of each base and blockfish, some weighted few join interest. Also twenty weak fish, from six pounds down. I never saw fish so plentiful so early in the reason.

JNO. II. ALLEN.

No Fire Water. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Improved Under of Red Mon never allow any kind of fire water to be used in their why and in the Charles Hallmans, A. B. C. of R.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., famous or his preaching to children, is in such feeble health that

he is compelled to cease from all labor -The Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., gives up the effort to be both pastor and editor, and relinquishes his sonnection with the Christian of Work. The spirited Major Bright, who has long done the editorial we comes editor-in-chief. Dr. Taylor goes to Europe.

—In Cleveland, Ohio, a large chapel was tance on Euclid avenue. It proved a formidable opponent to the street cars and to travel generally. In its new position, on a commanding corner lot looking down Mad-ison avenue, it is to be a Presbyterian church.

-Camden, N. J., rejoices in additions and improvements recently made to two of its principal churches. The Eighth street Methodists are adding a top story to their church, and the North Baptist Church is blossoming out gorgeously with its new stained win-dows. The Rev. Mr. Moses is the leader of the spiritual forces of the latter church, -Perhaps it would have saved trouble to

the Rev. Mr. Smith of Providence if he had refused to marry the black man and white woman who came to him to be joined in the bonds of matrimony. The law of Rhode Island nullifies such a marriage, and fines the officiating minister \$200. A suit for this amount has begun against Brother Smith. -The Rev. Dr. Ganse, formerly of this city, and since that of St. Louis, has been called to the First Presbyterian Church in Buffalo. This is the church

vacated by the Rev. Mr. Frazer, who recently tool charge of the Clason Avenue Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Frazer has made a great success, and is regarded as one of the most popular preachers in Brooklyn. -Parson Kalloch of San Francisco is now playing the part of persecuted minister. He complains that all the Baptist ministers have turned against him, and that some particularly mean ones, for whom he per-formed kindly offices in past years, are the foremost in

their ungrateful opposition to him. They want to turn him out of their fellowship. He calls them, in his own chaste and chosen language, "long-horned deacons," and says that he will not be gored by them. -The Baptist church at Milton, Pa., which was destroyed in the recent configuration, had not a dollar of insurance on it. The brethren preferred to trust in now they are trusting in the insurance companies, and now they are trusting in the generosity of Baptist brothren anywhere and everywhere who will give them means to rebuild. Some of the brethren do not see this

as the Milton Baptists see it, and are cruel enough to say that it is careless and stupid to lose the value of a church

when so many insurance companies stand ready to take risks on such buildings for a few dollars. -A deacon in a Massachusetts town has a wife who is so deaf that all she can hear of his family prayer is its final "Amen." On a recent morning he was suddenly called away during prayer to look after a roublesome cow. His wife, not knowing that he had slipped out, continued kneeling. He fixed the cow, and in about half an hour came back to the room in which he had been holding his household devotions. To his asonishment he found the good woman still on her knees. He stepped un behind her and said. Amen!" Then she arose, and went about the day's duties as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

-The Methodist makes a statement which, f generally accepted as correct, would put an end to most of the foreign missionary effort in the world: "The notion that a heathen can, by any possibility, be damned for the lack of faith in a Christ of whom he never heard s too barbarous and too plainly contradicted by the spirit and teaching of the Gospel to deserve serious at-tention. But what must be do to be saved! In the abtention. But what must be do to be saved! In the ab-sence of the Gospel he can do nothing better than he is doing." The Rev. Dr. Whedon, one of the most eminent of Methodists, says: "He is a saved heathen who lives as nearly up to the light he has as does the Christian who is saved to the light he has."

-The theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., sits in the deep gloom of financial sorrow, and has been compelled to close its doors. It has an invested fund, which is not enough to keep it going, but which is large enough to pay the venerable Dr. Pinmer a salary of \$1,000 a year. This is to be paid him as long as he lives, in view f his valuable services in the past. The old Doctor is one of the giants of Calvinistic theology. He is considerably over seventy, and as straight as an Indian war-rior. His long, white, patriarchal beard renders him as onspicuous as he is handsome and manly. The Rev. Dr.

Howe, who has been a professor for over fifty years, is left in charge of the buildings belonging to the seminary, and will be paid \$1,500 a year. The Rev. Dr. Girardeau the was professor of theology, has retired. -Trinity Episcopal Church, in Rochester, as been sold for secular purposes, and has been decon-ecrated by Bishop Coxe. The Bishop says that a buildng once consecrated to God cannot lawfully be given back to secular use without a counteracting sentence of the Bishop. He pronounced that sentence with services of great solemnity. The occasionfwas in many respects imilar to the closing service recently held in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. The building is thirty four years old, When it was erected Rochester had only 25,000 inhabi-

only one other Episcopal church besides this in the city; now there are eight, and a flourishing mission. The pro-ceeds of the sale will be spent in the erection of a splendid new church in another part of the city. -Until last Friday afternoon Bishop Itevens of Pennsylvania had not for five years visited St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia. This is the church which has become so famous by reason of its ritualistic ceremonies. On Friday the Bishop confirmed over fifty persons there. Those of the candidates who were young girle were arrayed in white, with long white veils. The material, drawn tightly over the head, and rastened in a bunch behind, where it spread out like the cape of a Shaker bonnet. The services were quite simple, on ting, out of deference to the views of Rishop Stevens, all objectionable ritualistic novelties. There were candles on the altar, but they were not lighted. Although S Clement's is a very stylish church, with a wealthy and

fashionable congregation, there were several colored persons among those who were confirmed. -The Sunday school people of Brooklyn are learning wisdom as to their annual parade, although their lesson came near being a frightfully costly one. For years they have followed the absurd and dangerous custom of marching their children out in the very hottest part of the day. Grave objections have been sated against this, but the managers have not been dispused to heed the advice of those who urged the great advantage of changing the hour to a later one in the afternoon. It was only by abandoning a considerable part of the contemplated marching of last Wednesday that the children were saved. The heat on that day was far more powerful than it usually is on marching day. Had the children marched as extensively as was intended, there would have been many sunstrokes and fainting fits. There is a possibility that the managers may, in arranging for another year's display, take heed to good advice, and let the chief part of the parade be between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. The youngsters could eat their ice cream and cookies in their Sunday school rooms before the march, instead of, as heretofore, after it. They would complete their processional duties in ample time to reach their

homes before sunset. -People are already beginning to ask what means have been taken for carrying the Cospel to the thousands of sinners who will congregate this sum-mer on the sands of Coney Island. Last summer an Episcopal church was talked of, to be located some where on the Manhattan Beach property. It is not believed that this church is as yet ready for operations. As far as yet known the only religious organization on the island is the Coney Island Sunday School, which last Wednesday paraded, its whole force numbering to-ntv The people attached to this school are said to be very much in earnest; but what are they among so many! much in earnest; but what are they among to having Some of the Brooklyn dominies are opposed to having Some Itland, because they say if would encourage the people in Sabbath breaking. But others are in favor of having a commodious tent, of several of them, placed on the beach and well manned. There is a good field for a few eloquent and enterprising preachers on Coney Island. Inferior men had better not try it, for the class of people who would come to hear preaching there would not be satisfied with anything short of first rate work. The present is a good time to begin, if any evan-gelical effort is to be set on foot this summer.

-The Sunday school lesson for to-day is about the Saviour's prayer in the garden of Gethsemans and his betrayal by Junias Iscariot. The passage for study is Matthew xxvi., 30.50. Gethsemanic was a place planted with clive tree in the valley at the foot of Munt Olivet, and only a short distance from the gates of Jerusalem, Jesus often went there alone to pray. The place is now a favorite resort for travellers and antiquarious. It is enclosed by a wall of stone, and has several od and knotty olive trees still standing, whose age is uncertaint. Taking with him Peter and James and John, Jesus well into the garden to pray. It was in the evening when the Lord's Surper. Seeing the ignorably and surfering which would soon be laid upon him, Jesus withdraw himself from the disciples for solitary prayer. In this darkest of all hours he felt the need of both framms and divine sympathy. The human profited him lattle, for his most but mate disciples fell as very while he was in his bovers agony of prayer. The divine sympathy was shown bull by ar angel coming to mindate to blue. It is immossible for mortals to realize the decition the mentals—forms here experienced by the Saviente After praying the third time, he are used his followers and told third 13 his time had come. The performs judies appear at the heat of a meb, to whom he gave a sign by kine at helf saying. "Hall, Master," as he shift so. The sec e suddenly changed. Jesus was now in the hands of his ford. who were determined to put him to death. The harder ran away and were arraid to own that they know him The story which follows is deeply interesting, form rising the events of the mock trial and leading to mose of the crucifixion, which form the lesson for next Sunday, Juce 6. However theologians and others may differ as to the teachings of the closing events of the ticle of differ, there events are more closely studied than and others in all history, both by young and o'd, be event stade of being.